

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lent	FRIDAY, Noon, 8th January.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"DERFLINGER" Capt. G. Meier	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 13th January.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"LUTOW" Capt. C. Dewers	About THURSDAY, 14th January.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lent	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 28th January.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	End of January.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIE	Broc	18th Jan., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOKIN	Charbonnel	19th Jan., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	OCEANIE	Mages	1st Feb., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	REBULAT	Rebulat	2nd Feb., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australasia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.00. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to:

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAH	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHANGHAI	1st half Jan.
TJILWONG	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	1st half Feb.	SHANGHAI	1st half Feb.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	1st half Feb.	SHANGHAI	1st half Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1909.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINZ.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail twice a week and complete the round trip in 4 days. These steamers have excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted throughout by electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILATING.

For further information apply to:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.
Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.	Length inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 15 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebert, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and principal steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton or Shamoen.

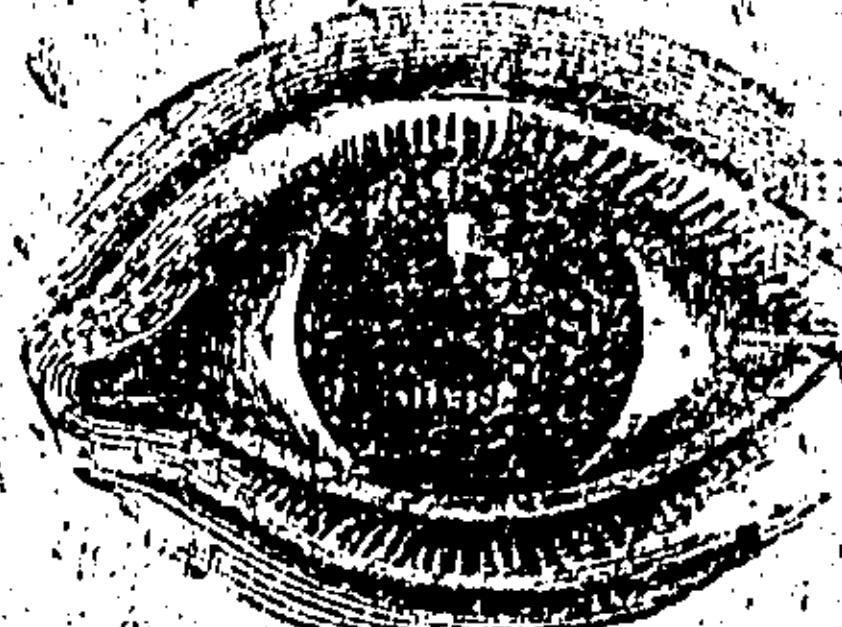
For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents:

BARRETT & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

Intimations.

EYES



RIGHT

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Leaves Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask or write for Illustrated Booklet on "Detective Sight" free.

LONDON, GALLERIA, SHANGHAI, 1 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 2, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES PROPRIETAIRES.

(2) A METAL SEAL containing the name of the proprietor.

It is a MELISA and MINT cordial.

which surpasses all others by its purity and healthful preparation. To be taken on a glass of water.

PREPARED BY VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, VICHY (FRANCE).

SOLE IMPORTERS: GUTHRIE, MACDONALD & CO., HONGKONG.

WOMAN AS LEADER OF TATTERED ARMY.

UNEMPLOYED SCENE ON A VILLAGE GREEN.

A woman's caprice led to a strange scene on the green of the pretty Surrey village of Godstone, about three miles from Caterham.

The village was invaded by a small army of unemployed, attracted by a remarkable circular which had been distributed broadcast in Croydon, Lewisham, Greenwich, and several other districts. The leaflet read as follows:

In the hope of relieving poverty and distress, Nurse White offers to interview a number of workmen of all trades on Thursday, 3 Dec., at 11 a.m.

Nurse White is well acquainted with Surrey and its many wealthy inhabitants, and she sincerely hopes to be able to find work for a number of men for the whole of the winter months. The interview will take place at the Green, Godstone, Surrey, and no workman can be seen before Thursday.

No letters.

POLICE INTERFERE.

Directly this circular was brought to the knowledge of the local police they circulated the Croydon police and others in order to prevent men from coming down to Godstone on a chase after phantom work. Their efforts were not completely successful, however, though the timely warning undoubtedly had the effect of preventing a large number of men from responding to the appeal. As early as eight o'clock ill-clad men shivered into the village, and although they were told that there was nothing for them, many of them patiently awaited the coming of the "mysterious lady." The men gathered in groups at a spot outside the bank which faces the green, and two constables kept guard by the door. About 200 men altogether put in an appearance, but many of them started back on the homeward journey before Nurse White arrived.

When the lady did arrive her appearance was a dramatic one. And there was a touch of pathos in it, too. Awaiting the interview at that moment there were about 200 men. Clad in the garb of a nurse, the lady came slowly across the green, with its big pond in the centre, towards the waiting curious group. She was young, of good figure and pleasant features. Her face was wan and haggard. Her boots were shabby, and her cloak was torn a little. She came forward as though she would lead the tattered army.

LISTENED IN SILENCE.

The crowd in the roadway gathered round her, and for some moments listened to her in silence.

The story of what happened then is perhaps best told by one of the unemployed. The woman seemed excited in her manner, he said to a "Morning Leader" representative, and made a fiery speech to them. She told them that there were at least three wealthy people in the district who could well afford to employ them all for six months' during the winter, and she could tell them where they were.

"When we asked her how we were to get this work, she replied that we ought to go and demand it. Then a lot of them argued with her. She taunted them about being afraid because the police were present, and said that if they had only a handful of her courage they would go and do it. She told us that she was expecting some other men from Sydenham, I think she said.

"Some of the tougher men in the crowd would not mess off with her, and shouted out all sorts of things. That seemed to break her heart. Her lips twitched and I thought she would have burst into tears. When some of them reminded her that she had forced them to walk a long way all for nothing, she replied that she had walked 60 miles.

"Although I had come a good few miles that morning myself I felt sorry for the girl. She spoke nicely and seemed quite sincere in all she said and in my heart I admired her for her pluck. For I wanted some pluck, mister, to stand up and face the men as she did."

"When she addressed the crowd, Superintendent West told her that she must not make speeches on the highway; she must go on the green to do that, and she did so. After a while she was asked to accompany the superintendent to the police station, which is on the left-hand side of the green.

The woman was in the station for some two hours, and had a long conversation with the superintendent. Afterwards, since she was hungry, she was given a meal, and then she departed.

BRAIN OUT OF WORK, TOO.

The girl, it seems, was until recently employed at Blotchings as a nurse, and was well known in that part. At present she is out of a job, and things seem to have gone very badly with her. A "Leader" informant said he had never seen such a change in a girl in three weeks. Then she was plump and bright; now she was thin and careworn.

The view taken in Godstone is a charitable one. People seem to think that this freak of hers was the outcome of a starved brain and the desire to do something for other out-of-work men, as well as herself. Some, however, seem to have been in her mind for solving the unemployment question.

Nobody seemed to know where the girl would stay for the night, but the "Leader" representative was told that she was known to many of the cottagers in the district, and without doubt one of them would shelter her.

The unemployed men marched off without making any demonstration. Their demonstration in Godstone was quite orderly, the police arrangements which were perfect, were in the hands of Superintendent West.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

Signal No.

1. A CONE

point upwards

Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE

point upwards and D.U.M. below

Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM

Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE

point downwards and D.U.M. below

Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE

point downwards

Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE

point downwards and BALL below

Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL

Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE

point upwards and BALL below

Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal. Indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. "Tamar," Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office.

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. "Tamar."

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

For the benefit of Native Craft, and passing Ocean Vessels, a "Cone" will be exhibited at each of the following Stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock

Wing Tin

Stanley

Cape Collinson

A. K. W. W.

S. K. W. W.

S. K. W. W.

S. K. W. W.

S. K. W. W.

S. K. W. W.

S. K. W. W.

S. K. W. W.

S. K. W. W.

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S. K. W. W.

S. K. W. W.

S. K. W. W.

S. K. W. W.

S. K. W. W.

S. K. W. W.

Entertainment.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

HIGH-CLASS
CONFECTIONERY.

We have just unpacked our NEW SEASON'S CONFECTIONERY imported from the leading London, Parisian and American Houses.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.

IN FANCY BOXES.

CHOCOLATE ALMONDS, CHOCOLATE WALNUTS, CHOCOLATE DE LA REINE, VIENNA CHOCOLATE and others, in Great Variety.

FULLER'S CONFECTIONERY.

COCOANUT TAFFY, ALMOND TAFFY, CREME APRICOTS, SUCRE DE LA CREME CARAMELS, PEPPERMINT LUMPS, MARSHMALLOW BALLS, &c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909.

NOTES.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 35, Des Voeux Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Unpublished communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY.—36 per annum.

WEEKLY.—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.

Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Paid subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1909.

PARLIAMENTARISM IN EAST AND WEST.

Dr. Emil Reich contributes a striking article on the Parliaments of the Western and Eastern nations to the December number of the "International" (T. Fisher Unwin, 15, net). The comparative failure of Parliamentarism in Continental Europe he explains as follows:—Real and effective Parliamentarism requires as its chief condition the wholesale reduction of that bureaucracy which, on the Continent, is called *administration* in France, or *Verwaltung* in German-speaking countries. The two sets of institutions are utterly opposed to one another in constitution, spirit, effect and tendency. In England, as is well known, the civil service is a minor thing, the bulk of Continental administration being done by the local self-governing county members. That administration, by absorbing nearly all such persons as want to, acts, public servants, impoverishes the resources of possible M.P.s. Had the continental nations, together with the framework of the English Parliament, adopted a vitalising English local self-government, they would never have lacked a sufficient number of able Parliamentary leaders. This, however, they have not done, and accordingly, Continental Parliaments necessarily lack that constant effluence of well-trained Parliamentarians without whom Parliaments can never do lasting and great work. With regard to the reaction against Parliamentarism in Persia, Dr. Reich thinks this is due to the fact that the pressure from

the outside has considerably relaxed. In other words, Russia and England, having come to an understanding about their Asiatic policies, do not weigh with inordinate pressure on Persia, but he does not think that Russian aggression can be permanently checked, and that this guarantees the rise of a representative constitution in Persia, inasmuch as the Persians cannot possibly hope to cope with Russian aggressiveness by any other means than by engaging all the forces of the entire nation in the struggle. The same reflections apply to Turkey. Dr. Reich does not think that Oriental Parliamentarism is exposed to the same debilitating forces as that of Continental Europe. In Turkey and Persia the Western idea of an all-powerful administration or Civil-Service is almost unknown. Their men have, owing to some of the most fundamental institutions of Mohammedanism, much opportunity of developing that tact and practical knowledge of public business which makes for the rise of efficient Parliamentarians. Their religion fosters, not the *fonctionnaire*, but the trustee.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MESSRS. Guedes & Co. have issued a useful Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1909.

MESSRS. Melchers & Co. send us a Chinese calendar from the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.

OF the 12,317 Chinese in the Transvaal on October 31, 19 died during November, says Reuter, leaving 12,298 in the country on November 30.

LIEUT. Colonel Puyperoux, of the 2nd regiment of French Colonial Infantry, has been appointed to Tong-King as chief of staff of the troops of Indo-China.

THE new coloured 10-cent Chinese postage stamp is now in use at Shanghai and other places; and its colour is changed to a slightly blue or cobalt. There is only the 4 cents now to be issued in red.

THE death is announced of Mrs. Warr, of Wealdstone, at the age of 107. She was born in Oxfordshire, and on her 100th birthday she attended Mass at the Wealdstone Roman Catholic Church. She leaves a host of descendants.

"CHAMPAGNE" henceforward will, according to a decision of the French Council of State, be a name applicable only to the wine made in the Department of the Marne and in the districts of Chateau Thierry and Soissons. This will prevent the "doctrinaire" of many foreign wines in order to make them resemble real champagne.

THERE have been during twenty years in the United States nearly a million marital failures. That seems a startling number, the proposition, says the *Times*, being one divorce for every twelve marriages. The exact number of divorce granted from 1887 to 1910, is 945,625, while in the preceding period of twenty years there were 328,716 divorces.

THE management of the new Astor House (late Comyngham Hotel) desires it to be known that the hotel has now for some time been under new management, and is excellent in every respect. There are forty-eight comfortable apartments for the accommodation of guests and the other appointments are all complete and up-to-date. The cuisine is under the charge of a French chef. The Astor House makes a specialty to cater to the requirements of private parties.

A new machine for weighing model yachts has been constructed by Messrs. W. and T. Avery for the Imperial Japanese navy. The weighing machine possesses several interesting features. The total weight of a yacht when completed is always a very important factor to builders and designers, and by this machine it is possible to weigh large models in order to ascertain the accuracy of calculations. It is believed to be the first weigh-bridge of special design for weighing model yachts.

IT is understood that the personal estate of the late Mr. H. Barnato will be proved at £2,500,000, and that the total amount of the estate will probably be £5,000,000. By his will he bequeathed in trust for his daughter, Mrs. S. G. Asher, and her children, the sum of £1,000,000, together with a life annuity to Mrs. Asher of £10,000. The executor leaves to his trustees the sum of £250,000 for the purpose of founding a hospital, or other charitable institution, in memory of his late brother, Barnato Barnato, and his late nephew, Woolf Joel.

ACCORDING to the *English*, a remarkable watch that is said to have been made to order for an African at a cost of nearly £1,000 was exhibited at the Franco-British Exhibition. It has a front and rear dial, and strikes a gong for hours, halves, and quarters. It designates sunrise and sunset, equinox of time, and Greenwich mean time. The moon's risings and settings are shown, accurate account of the tides is kept, and a calendar showing the day and month automatically adjusts itself. Besides high and low-water indications, astronomical events are shown.

CAPT. D. Healy, who was to recommission the *Queen* on 15th ult., occupies the fifteenth position in the list of his rank. He will not attain his 35th birthday until Jan. 17, and on reaching the flag rank in the near future, will be the youngest rear-admiral in the fleet. This unusually rapid advance is due to Capt. Healy's brilliant war services, which include much work in Egypt and afterwards in the Boxer troubles, when he was commander of the battleship *Defence* on the China Station. Although with 200 blue-jackets, he led a desperate attack on two Chinese gun-boats, which were causing a great deal of trouble, and was twice wounded in his gallant, but daring, efforts.

DANCING INSTRUCTOR SUED.

CLAIM ON A JOINT PROMISSORY NOTE.

In the Supreme Court, this morning (Mr. Justice Gompertz presiding), an action was brought by Fung Chun Yuen, a contractor, of 5, Old Bailey, against J. H. Pidgeon, a dancing instructor, residing at 2, Pedder's Hill, and A. Abraham, a clerk in the employ of the Gas Company, to recover the sum of \$274.13, being the balance due from the first defendant as maker, and from the second defendant as guarantor, of a promissory note for \$300 dated the 27th June, 1906.

Mr. D. V. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) represented the first defendant, the second defendant appearing in person and admitted liability.

Mr. Goldring said that the first defendant (Pidgeon) had filed his petition in bankruptcy. He consented to judgment, but asked for a stay of execution.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—You have no defence to put up?

Mr. Goldring—No.

Mr. Stevenson objected to any stay of execution. The defendant, he said, had ignored the plaintiff, and then went away and engaged a lawyer to get his composition through.

Mr. Goldring—The only reason why the bankruptcy petition was filed was because of the hostile attitude of the plaintiff.

Mr. Stevenson contended that the plaintiff was willing to come to terms with defendant.

Mr. Goldring—There has been several executions made against Pidgeon. He was once arrested by an avenger of an Indian, but it was no good.

Mr. Stevenson argued against the application for the stay of execution.

Mr. Goldring reiterated that the only reason why the petition was filed was because this writ was served.

Mr. Justice Gompertz remarked that it was the custom to grant a stay when judgment was consented to.

Mr. Stevenson stated that plaintiff was entitled to his money and it was for him to say whether a stay was agreeable to him. Plaintiff himself was being pressed for money by other persons, otherwise he would not have troubled defendant.

Mr. Goldring asked what was there to gain if a stay was not granted. The defendant Pidgeon had no money.

Mr. Stevenson—I can get him to sign a new promissory note and to get a guaranty. Why should plaintiff be deprived of his legal rights?

Mr. Goldring—What my friend wants is to put the matter in goal.

Mr. Stevenson—I won't pay me to do so.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—I will grant a stay of execution till Tuesday.

Mr. Stevenson—Why? The Court is not here to protect defendants.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—I don't see why I should do it.

Mr. Stevenson renewed his objection.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—I don't like to see a man in goal for debt, except in strong cases.

Mr. Stevenson—I did not say I would.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—But there is a very strong objection.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs, and a stay of execution granted till Tuesday next.

VOLUNTARY CORPS ORDERS.

INFANTRY COMPANIES.

Musketry Course.—The judging distance test will be carried out on the Happy Valley on Monday, 11th January. Parade at Monument at 5.30 p.m.

Route March. Parade at Causeway Bay on Saturday, 16th January, at 2 p.m.

Dress: Khaki and puttees, rifle and side-arms, service dress cap.

ARTILLERY COMPANIES.

Parade at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, the 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th January, respectively, for training for Saunders' cup competition. All officers and specialists should attend every parade.

TAKOON DETACHMENT.

Parade.—At Takoon at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th January, for gun drill. Sergeant-Eveleigh, R.O.A., will attend.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Parade.—At West Fort, Kowloon, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th January, for technical instructions.

MUSKETRY.

Musketry will be carried out at King's Park Range all day on Sunday next, the 10th instant, by the engineer and infantry companies commencing at 9 a.m. Members of the above companies who have not yet completed their musketry course are requested to attend.

WHITE HORSE TROPHY.

The shoot for the above trophy will take place at King's Park Range on Saturday, next, the 9th instant, commencing at 2.30 p.m. Members selected to shoot in this competition are requested to attend in good time.

NO. 1 COMPANY H.K.V.A.

The next shoot for the above company will take place at Tai Hang Range on Sunday next, the 10th instant.

NO. 2 COMPANY H.K.V.A.

The third monthly cup shoot for the above company will take place at Tai Hang Range on Sunday next, the 10th instant, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

LEAVE.

Guaner C. Humphreys is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 12 months with effect from the 30th December, 1908.

Bombardier E. L. Greenhill is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 12 months with effect from the 17th December, 1908.

H. L. VOLUNTARY DETACHMENT.

Members are reminded that names and those of guests invited should be sent in to the Hon. Secretary without further delay.

THE SHATIN TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

The case in which a Chinaman was charged with the alleged murder of an Indian labourer at Shatin on the 18th inst. was concluded before Mr. J. H. Kemp this afternoon, when the prisoner received his discharge. Deputy-Superintendent King prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, while the prisoner was represented by Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell).

Hajara Singh related that on the evening of the 18th December last, at about 11 o'clock, he was awakened by cries of "save life" from his comrades. Hajara Singh (deceased) and Mooli Singh, who were sleeping in the same match, jumped from his bed and saw ten Chinese, some of whom carried torches. The men were all hitting the deceased. Witness got a stick and ran to the door with a view of assisting his friend, but was prevented from going out on account of the door being bolted by some of the Chinese. He recognised the prisoner as one of the men, because he was holding a torch at the time. He rushed back and jumped out of the match through a window and reported the matter to Mr. Stein. He told the latter that he was struck by prisoner, and he knew the prisoner because he was the man who had struck him.

In the course of cross-examination by Mr. d'Almada, witness admitted that he had known the defendant for about four months. He often saw him during the day. He was very much frightened at the time, as the distance between himself and the window was only about six feet. All he did was to get a stick and rush to the door, and when he saw the Chinese there, he rushed back and jumped out of the window. There was no light in the match and he could not see what the men were doing in the deceased's match. He further stated that the prisoner was arrested at 2 a.m. (about three hours after the murder) when the man was sleeping quietly in the match.

Mr. King asked his Worship to allow him to withdraw the charge, inasmuch as he considered the evidence did not warrant his proceeding with the case.

The accused was forthwith discharged.

FIRE IN CEBU.

\$500,000 DAMAGES.

Fire in the business section of Cebu doing damage estimated at from P300,000 to P500,000 occurred in that city on the night of December 31, laying the greater portion of the business section mainly occupied by Chinese, in ruins, reports the *Manila Times* of 2nd inst. The fire is supposed to have originated in the Palace Hotel managed by J. L. Kipp and found easy way through the lighter constructed houses. For a time, according to reports, the city, the whole town was threatened as the fire was beyond the control of the local fire department and many people gathered their belongings together in readiness to leave the city.

All of the importing firms in the city suffered but the loss falls most heavily on the Chinese through whose section the fire raged most fiercely. The fire swept through that part of the city which was devastated by fire about three years ago and where since that time buildings have been constructed valued at more than half a billion pesos.

Up to noon to-day no news had been received by the Insular Collector from Collector Rafferty at Cebu, and the local insurance companies in this city had received no definite information as to the amount of damage done but the estimate of the companies here places the damage at P300,000 at least. This morning a wire was received at Consular headquarters from Captain Jore at Cebu placing the damage at P300,000.

A telegram was received this morning by the Executive Secretary from the Governor of Cebu giving a few details of the fire. The message stated that the best improved part of the city was in ruins, and the loss was estimated at fully P300,000. The Governor gives great credit to the consular and military for preventing the spreading of the fire.

LIGHTNING AT SEA.

Some of the most awe-inspiring displays of electric storms are witnessed at sea. In former days it was not a rare event for ships to be struck by lightning, and sometimes with serious results. It is said that the foremost was the favourite point for attack, the mainmast came next, and masted was struck least of the three. In July, 1802, an Indian ship of the East India Company, were rounding the Cape of Good Hope two were struck by lightning. The foremost in each was soon enveloped in flames, and the masts had to be cut away to save the ships.

Since iron and steel have come into such general use in building ships and steamers casualties from lightning are much less frequent. The standing rigging made of steel wire rope and set up with turn-buckles forms a complete lightning conductor leading the electric current to the ship's hull, whence it is at once diffused in the water. Many ships have now the best type of lightning conductors, lest the wire rigging should for any reason fail to carry off the electric currents.

Lightning which fails to injure a ship may yet play tricks with the compass. In May, 1895, the Panicular and Oriental steamship *Victoria*, after a severe thunderstorm, found both the standard and the wheelhouse compasses affected with a sudden increase of deviation amounting to six degrees. As the lightning conductor on the foremast had failed it was evident that the ship had been struck by lightning, and thus became, it may be, a temporary magnet affecting the compass.

PROPERTY SALE.

GOOD PRICE FETTERED.

A sale by public auction was put up at the office of Mr. G. P. Lammer this afternoon, when the New Kowloon Farm Lot No. 2 and New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 6, situated at Tai Pat Chong, Kowloon Trail, having a total area of 104,365 square feet, and built under Crown leases for the residue of terms of 75 years (with a right of renewal) of a total annual Crown rent of \$88, came under the hammer. The property was sold in one lot. At first the bidding rose by \$25, but no sooner was the \$3,000 mark reached than Sir Paul Chater stepped in and from then the ownership stood between him and Mr. Blunck. Bidding was very keen, and the latter gentleman had eventually relinquished the field, the property being knocked down to Sir Paul Chater for the handsome price of \$5,500.

"RAIFONG" STRUCK UN-CHARTED ROCK.

BOARD OF INQUIRY.

The *Manila Times*, of 2nd inst., says:—

On December 23 the board appointed to investigate the striking of the British steamer *Raifong* on an uncharted rock in Iloilo Strait on the 24th ult. made its report to the collector of customs at Iloilo, two of the members exonerating the pilot in charge, and the third member placing the blame on Pilot Vidal who was in charge of the vessel.

The *Raifong* struck a rock on her starboard side in the strait at 11.40 in the morning and the plates and frames on that side of the vessel were dented and bent opposite the hold and engine room, and the starboard propeller was broken.

A claim for damages against the pilot's association was presented by Smith, Bell and Company, the vessel's agents, and a board of arbitration was appointed by the collector of customs, consisting of Captain Miller of the *Minora* at the request of the pilots, Captain W. J. Hamilton for Smith, Bell and Company, and Captain C. A. Wilson for the collector.

The findings of the board were presented to the collector on December 29, but the members of the board failed to reach a unanimous decision, Captain Wilson presenting a minority report in which he blamed the pilot for taking the vessel so near in shore and thus inviting disaster. The majority report stated that the vessel struck an uncharted rock 373 yards north of the Siete Pecos lighthouse, and that the accident was due to an error in the chart, both the master of the vessel and the pilot being held blameless.

As the board was unable to arrive at a unanimous decision its members asked to be discharged and a new board appointed, which was done, the new board holding its first session on December 29.

Collector Ham in his report states that the place where the rock is located is marked on the chart issued by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in January 1908 by the figures "44." Pilot Vidal has been suspended until the matter of the striking of the *Raifong* has been settled. The vessel left Iloilo for Hongkong without cargo.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st January.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

	1908.	1909.
Tytam... (6' 3" below)	12' 5" below	
Tytam... (28' 2" below)	23' 2" below	
Tytam... (18' 1" below)	2' 41" above	
Tytam... (5' 0" below)	6' 71" below	
Pokfulum... (18' 4" below)	45' 2" below	
Wong-nai-chung... (18' 4" below)	45' 2" below	

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1908.	1909.
Tytam... 311,150,000	287,550,000	
Tytam... nil	1,235,000	
Tytam... 195,212,000	259,633,000	
Pokfulum... 48,410,000	51,550,000	
Wong-nai-chung... 1,122,000	nil	
Total... 577,891,000	549,968,000	

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of December.

	1907.	1908.
Consumption... 129,712,000	135,540,000	
Estimated population... 200,000	207,810	
Consumption per head per day... 20.3	20.0	

Constant supply throughout the City during December in both years.

The return of consumption is subject to error owing to the difficulty of accurate measurement whilst the extension works at Albany Filter Works are in progress.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

	1908.	1909.
Kowloon... (10' 8" below)	22' 8" below	
Gravitation Reservoir... (10' 8" below)	22' 8" below	

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1908.	1909.
Kowloon... 137,500,000	162,341,000	
Gravitation Reservoir... nil	28,933,000	
Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of December... 1907.	1908.	
Consumption... 21,025,000	28,933,000	
Estimated population... 80,900	85,700	
Consumption per head per day... 8.4	10.8	

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM.

Water Authority.

SINGAPORE PROPERTY MARKET.

MARKED DECLINE OF CHINESE BUYERS.

REVIEW OF PAST YEAR'S DEALINGS.

It cannot be said with certainty that the Singapore property market during 1908 has shown any improvement, say Messrs. Powell and Company, Auctioneers and Valuers, in their annual report. Owing to the continued slackness in demand, fewer properties have been offered at auction, and with the exception of a mortgagee's sale of town premises for the sum of \$105,000, no very important sales have taken place. With a few exceptions, the prices have not been good when compared with those of five or six years ago.

A feature of the market during the past three years has been the large falling off in the number of Chinese buyers. It is said that the principal reasons for this decline are scarcity of capital, losses or reduced profits due to the fall in tin and other articles, and the less favourable conditions upon which the trade of the Colony exists.

LESS PROSPERITY.

Other reasons put forward by some of the Chinese who withhold investing in real estate are the expenses incurred in meeting the frequent and increasing municipal demands in connection with alterations and repairs to properties of the tenement or shop-house class, declining rents, the large number of vacant houses, and the uncertainty as to the action which Government intends to take with reference to a number of town leases which have only some 30 to 35 years to run. Whatever may be the cause of the decline in land investment on the part of the Chinese here, there can hardly be a doubt that during the past three years or more there has been much less prosperity amongst the Chinese (trading community, and that condition, so important to them and the majority of Europeans engaged in business in Singapore, is still depressingly apparent. Whilst this lack of profitable trade continues, there can be little prospect of improvement in the demand for properties or of better prices being realised.

The prosperity of the popular dependency of the British Empire is largely due to Chinese enterprise and acumen; therefore the continuance of a strong property market depends considerably upon the future success of our Chinese traders who have contributed so much towards the development of the town and country districts, and in the bringing of a large and, until recent times, very profitable commerce to Singapore.

PRINCIPAL SALES.

The following are the principal property sales held at our sale-room during the year:—

Six Chinese shop-houses and a large godown known as Nos. 14 to 20 Telok Ayer Street, area 21,301 square feet, part leasehold for 99 years and part leasehold for 999 years. Total monthly rent \$805. Bought for \$105,000.

Three Chinese dwelling-houses known as Nos. 24, 24-1 and 24-2 Merchant Road, area 3,512 square feet, leasehold for 999 years (\$14,400).

The Chinese dwelling-house No. 2

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

U. S. DELEGATE SUBSTITUTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 7th January, 2.55 p.m.

Mr. Charles Denby, United States Consul-General at Shanghai, has been appointed American Commissioner to the Opium Conference to be held on the 1st. February.

Mr. Denby replaces Dr. Tenney, whose services are required at Peking.

AMERICAN COURT.

RE-OPENS NEXT MONTH.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 7th January, 2.55 p.m.

The United States Court in China re-opens at Shanghai on the 24th February, 1909.

SIR CHEN TUNG.

A PERSONA GRATA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po".]

Peking, 6th January.

Viceroy Chang Jen-chun has telegraphed to the Central Government that Sir Chen Tung Liang-chun's period of mourning (for his mother) has expired and that his services should be retained in Canton as director-general of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

The Viceroy has also asked that no reduction be made in Sir Chen Tung's emoluments.

An Imperial Decree has been issued sanctioning Viceroy Chang's request.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

BRANCH LINES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po".]

Peking, 6th January.

It is proposed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications that the branch lines of the Canton-Hankow Railway should be placed under the management of officials.

H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Superintendent General of the Railway, does not approve of such an arrangement.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po".]

Peking, 6th January.

As already reported, Yuan Shih-kai was stopped, the other day, at the railway station just as he was about to leave Peking by train.

On the 5th inst., he left the capital and proceeded by rail to his native home; his family follow him later.

PRINCE CHING.

SUFFERING FROM BAD FOOT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po".]

Peking, 6th January.

Prince Ching is also suffering from a bad foot, which is getting worse.

On the 5th inst., after the Grand Councilors left their office, they called at the residence of the Prince to inquire after his health, but His Highness refused to receive them.

IMPERIAL ALLOWANCES.

EXPENDITURE TO BE FIXED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po".]

Peking, 6th January.

The Prince Regent has given directions to the Grand Council and the Ministry of the Imperial Household to fix the allowances for members of the Imperial family.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S RETIREMENT.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' INQUIRY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po".]

Peking, 6th January.

In consequence of the retirement of Yuan Shih-kai, the various Foreign Ministers in Peking have wired to their respective Governments suggesting that China should be asked the reason why such a step has been taken.

OUT OF CHINA.

TWENTY STOWAWAYS FOUND ON THE "EASTERN."

HIDDEN AMONGST THE CARGO.

Twenty-two days in a ship's hold, in an atmosphere which was probably never less than one of Sydney's hottest days! Never a breath of fresh air, emaciated by sickness and starvation! That has been the experience of 20 luckless Chinese on the E. and A. mail steamer "Eastern," who yesterday fell into the clutches of the Customs officers, and will be returned to Hongkong as undesirable immigrants whom the Commonwealth will have none of, reports the Sydney Daily Telegraph of 5th ult.

The "Eastern" arrived early yesterday morning from Japan and Hongkong via ports, and after passing the port health officer, came up to her usual berth at Circular Quay. Customs-officer Donoghue and M. Manus and a staff of searchers immediately boarded her. There were a number of Chinese passengers on board, and these, together with the Chinese crew, were mustered, checked, and duly passed. Next the upper portions of the "ship" were carefully searched for stowaways, but without result. Probing about among the cargo. No. 1 hold, in the forward part of the ship, the searchers, in charge of Mr. Cannell, came across a clue. Fresh orange peel was picked up. It had no business there. Certainly not of the arch-party had eaten oranges on the voyage, and it was scarcely probable that the stowaways who shifted the cargo at the last port of call were likely to have dropped orange peel at the place where it was found. The fact was suspicious, to say the least of it, and wanted some explanation. The search was pursued with every caution. Shortly after further evidence of the existence somewhere in the hold of unauthorized passengers of some description came to light. Vessels which had held drinking water were discovered, and other signs were met with which convinced the search party that they were on the verge of a discovery.

The mystery was solved only after some 40 or 50 tons of cargo had been removed, and the "find" was as unexpected as it was remarkable. Out of two small chambers on the port and starboard sides of the hold 20 Chinese were drawn—mean, pitiful-looking specimens of their race, begrimed with dust and filth, weak and helpless, many of them seemingly diseased, and some little more than skeletons. Their hiding-place had been cunningly built. Right down against the bulkhead which divides No. 1 hold from the next compartment there had been left spaces—"cubby houses," they call them—on the port and starboard sides of the ship, measuring, perhaps, 4ft. in width, 5ft. in height, and 8ft. or 10ft. long. The cargo stowage in that hold obviously were in the secret. An ingenious brain among them evolved the idea. At the exact spot where the "cubby houses" existed are the loose timber boards which give access to the keel for cleaning out the accumulation of bilge water. In ordinary circumstances cargo should have been stowed on top of these; but not so in the present instance. Perhaps the space of two cases was left clear, and the next layer of cargo so placed as to cover up the aperture, which, however, had a communication tunnel running in and among the cargo, until it was apparently possible, by shifting a case, for any tenant of the chamber to find his way to the topmost layer of the cargo in the hold, where the air was fresher, and the space less cramped. That, at any rate, is the theory of the Customs officers, based on observations made during their search, and evidence met with by the way. The exact passage could not be traced, as so much of the cargo had been shifted before the Chinese could be reached. Eleven stowaways were taken from the chamber on the starboard side of the ship, and nine from that on the port side, making a total of 20 in all—one of the biggest hauls yet made.

The unfortunate aliens were in a state of complete collapse when discovered, and it seemed doubtful if one of their number would survive the dreadful ordeal he had undergone in an atmosphere which, as one of the Customs officers declared, was "enough to give you a headache for the rest of your life." Ranged on deck they presented a pitiable spectacle. Most of them were suffering from skin eruptions, and all were more or less emaciated. The ship's doctor, who first examined them, inclined to the opinion that the skin trouble was due to the fact that the hold contained some 200 tons of sulphur. The fumes from this, and the vitiated atmosphere of the space in which the stowaways were found, together with insufficiency of food and exercise, would amply account for their condition.

Captain Green, marine superintendent to the company, has been as the discovery of the stowaways was made known reported the matter to the Board of Health and subsequently the Chief Health Officer (Dr. Ashburton Thompson) and Dr. Williams boarded the vessel and examined the Chinese. Their ailments, however, was not contagious, but as before stated, is attributable to the effects of their close confinement under the circumstances described.

Before the men were brought on deck Mr. Donoghue had finger impressions taken for identification purposes. The Chinese were subsequently given over to the charge of the ship's officers, who are held responsible for their safe-keeping until they can be returned to Hongkong. The penalty for permitting anyone of the number to land is £200, consequently the full contingent represents a liability of £2,000. They will be returned to Hongkong on the next trip made by the "Eastern."

How they got aboard is a secret known only to themselves, and those with whom they were in league. The vessel was searched at Hongkong before leaving. This is a customary duty by the ship's officers, knowing the risks they run if they bring prohibited immigrants to the Commonwealth. On the voyage out three "surprise" inspections were made, but nothing was discovered. The ship was again searched by the Customs authorities at Brisbane, but originally

they did not drop on the case, such as was the fortunate lot of the Sydney staff, and the stowaways escaped detection until yesterday. What they hoped to accomplish here was no doubt to escape under cover of the darkness once the hatches were off. In this they have been thwarted, and their long voyage, with its dreadful discomforts, has gone for naught.

Mr. Donoghue has no doubt that some of the Chinese crew on the ship knew the secret of the passengers in the hold, and kept them supplied with a certain amount of food and water. Of course the crew deny all connection with the matter. "No save!" and a shake of the head is the utmost information to be gained from the stolid compartments of the luckless 20 who made so bold a bid for the freedom of a colonial life, but lost.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.

HIS CAREER.

We much regret to announce that Sir Ewen Cameron died on the morning of 10th ult., at his residence, Marefield-gardens, Hampstead, London. It was found necessary on 8th ult. to perform an operation by which it was hoped to avoid blood-poisoning. The operation itself was successful, but other parts of the system were attacked, with, unfortunately, the fatal results that will be deplored by so many friends. He passed away quite peacefully and free from pain. By his own wish he will be buried at Loversrest, a service being previously held in London on 14th ult., at Trinity Church, Hampstead.

Sir Ewen Cameron was the son of Mr. William Cameron of Mucklovie, Inverness-shire, and was born in 1841. He commenced his business career in the Caledonian Bank, Inverness. After a few years in that institution he joined the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, proceeding later to the bank's branch at Hongkong. When that bank went into liquidation his services were secured in 1867, that is two years after its establishment, by which he was associated with the bank ever since, first in India and China, and for the last eighteen years in London. In the East Mr. Cameron, as he then was, was best known in Shanghai, where he successfully managed that important branch of the bank for sixteen years, succeeding Mr. David McLean, who founded and did so much to develop the bank's business in Central and North China. The estimation in which Mr. Cameron was held by financial circles in Shanghai will be gathered from the following brief extract from a farewell address presented to him on the occasion of his departure for England in 1891:—"When you arrived here in 1873 the bank of which you then assumed the management had a comparatively limited influence. You have to-day the great financial institution of Shanghai, and the centre of a widely extended system of banking facilities in the north of China. This unexampled success is, we believe, largely due to your zealous care of its interests, and to the never-failing courtesy extended to everyone who has had business relations with it. We may say, indeed, that by your exertions and under your guidance it has greatly contributed to the development of the trade of the Port, and to the prosperity of the community—a work of which you may be justly proud. We think we shall best consult your own feelings if we forbear to dwell upon your many acts of private beneficence, but it is well known that your hands have been always ready to respond to the generous promptings of your heart." In London Sir Ewen succeeded the late Mr. David McLean as he had done at Shanghai. His name has been so well known in financial circles here, that it is scarcely necessary to say anything by way of eulogy. From bankers and Eastern merchants with whom he had many important business transactions, from the staff over which he presided, and from all who were brought in any way into personal contact with him, Sir Ewen, by his great abilities and knowledge of Eastern affairs, and by his invaluable tact and courtesy, long commanded feelings of universal respect, and he in no small degree added to the dignity of the institution in the guidance of whose interest he played so important a part for many years. It is perhaps not widely known that his advice on Chinese matters, not only of finance but also in the political way, was greatly valued by the Foreign Office, and especially by the late Lord Salisbury. It was doubtless in recognition of these services that the honour of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George was conferred in 1900. His active service at the bank terminated in January, 1907. In 1904 he had had to undergo a severe operation; his life indeed being despaired of. He regained a considerable measure of health, but he gave up the active duties of manager, and became one of the London committee. At the same time he resigned his directorship of the British and Chinese Corporation, of which he was one of the founders. At his decease he was a member of the London Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and a director of Parr's Bank. His broad views and sound judgment had much to do with the prominent part the bank has taken in Chinese and Japanese Government loans, besides having much to do with the relations that existed between the bank and the Imperial Government. On the Continent, also, whether he went several times on matters relating to Chinese loans, he won glowing opinions amongst his fellow bankers. Sir Ewen was married in 1878 to Josephine, youngest daughter of the late John Houscher, of Thorford, Norfolk, and leave issue two sons and a daughter, by whom, as well as by the many friends, whether of earlier days in Shanghai or those made in London, he will be most sincerely mourned. During the years he was actively engaged in Lombard-street it is merely expressing the opinion generally held to say that he was not only liked, but often genuinely beloved. He was ever cheerful and ready to assist all; his kindly sentiments brought universal appreciation. It was only two short weeks ago that our own columns contained a kindly message on the occasion of our special number. Such messages it was Sir Ewen's wont to accord to all who had the pleasure—and it was a genuine pleasure—to be brought into relation with him.—*L. G. G. Roberts.*

TATTOOING.

"Highest Class, Electric in all colours, Unique Designs, from 2s. 6d." So the advertisement runs. It appears in the Christmas number of a good monthly magazine, and it "gives us furiously to think." Plainly the artist—the gentleman who does the tattooing calls himself an artist—expects to attract clients, patients, sitters, customers, or whatever the victims of a tattoo are properly called. But who are his public? The sailor, of course, loves to be tattooed, but then the number of able seamen who buy a shilling magazine must be small. If the advertisement is meant to appeal to numbers, would it not be more profitably placed in some periodical devoted to the discussion of marine stores, oilskin coats, and such matters? But the amazing thing figures here among fountain pens, face powder, roll-top desks, "art photographs," and typewriters, things which the common sailor uses very little. Who, among the purchasers of such articles, is likely to want to have a unique design permanently imprinted on his chest? Who, of the class which does its writing at a roll-top desk, will be willing to pay a sum ranging from 2s. 6d. for perhaps his own monogram, up to some vaguely vast amount, say £10, for an artistic arabesque?

A friend, whom I consulted as to the object of this advertisement, reminds me of a story told by R. L. Stevenson about

A SOUTH SEA ISLAND PRINCESS, who refused to marry an otherwise eligible Englishman because he was not tattooed. His condition offended her sense of modesty. He seemed to her to be more naked than a man ought to be even in a tropical climate. My friend suggests that English maidens may perhaps feel as that lady did. If they do the advertisement explains itself at once. Recognising that an enormous number of men, all the lovers of the maidens, must want to be tattooed, the artist leaped at the golden opportunity and published his name, address, and terms. But I can hardly suppose that many ladies are making this demand. There may be one here and there who feels strongly on this subject, but there cannot possibly be many. There cannot be enough to make it worth while to publish an advertisement designed for no one else except these lovers.

Professor Lombroso has noted the fact that criminals are fond of being tattooed. It seems

A CURIOUS TASTE IN MEN whose professional success must depend largely on their not being easily recognised, but the fact, to judge by the statistics quoted, is undeniable. But do habitual criminals read Christmas numbers published at a shilling? It is sincerely to be hoped that they do. The amount of genuine Christmas feeling conveyed to the readers of this particular magazine would be enough to soften the heart and change the life of any criminal. If he reads it, he is a saved man. But then why the advertisement? Since tattooing is a symptom of the criminal's wicked life, is it not more folly to appeal to him to be tattooed again, in the very periodical which is converting him? No man advertises whisky on the cover of a temperance tract; I feel sure that it is not the criminal, classes whom the artist expects to attract, because the criminal would give up the habit of being tattooed the moment the Christmas number turned his thoughts to better ways of living. The advertiser, so acute business man, knows this.

I find, on looking up the subject, that a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* once asked one of these artists who his clients were. The interview took place a very long time ago. The answer was so startling that I think it must have been meant to put the interviewers off the scent. "Many noblemen," said the artist, "and several ladies." Can we believe this? Of course, peers are very exclusive and, quite rightly, particular about not associating too freely with common people. It is possible that they may get tattooed with a view to recognising each other in Turkish baths, and so being spared the unpleasantness of entering into conversation there with men of the common herd. But surely the object might be more easily attained. A duke, for instance, might keep in his favourite bath a special sheet with a deep gold fringe running round it. An earl would naturally wear his belt. A baron could quite easily hang a label round his neck. There are a dozen other things which might be done, all simpler and less painful than having a coronet tattooed on the calf of the leg. I am convinced that the artist pulled the interviewer's leg when he said that he operated on noblemen. But he must have had some object in view. He must have wanted to conceal something—a business secret, perhaps.

The truth seems to be that wealthy people get their children tattooed in infancy with a view to being able to recognise them again in after-life. Everybody knows that the heirs of great fortunes are usually stolen during their childhood by gipsies. They turn up again in the end as claimants to ancestral demesnes. A few of them are recognised by the

BIRTH-MARKS on their bodies; but there are immense numbers of heirs who have no birth-marks. What is wanted in their case is something indelible on the chest or leg; in fact, a tattooed design. The advertisement is meant to catch the eyes of the parents of such children. They are all rich, otherwise their heirs would not be stolen. A sum ranging from half-a-crown upwards is nothing to them. They all want unique designs. A commonplace anchor or a heart pierced by an arrow would simply lead to the identification of the wrong heir. They are just the people who would buy and carefully study shilling Christmas numbers; so the advertisement is well placed. Naturally, the artist would not be too frank to the *Pall Mall Gazette* representatives. He might be afraid, if the truth came out, that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children would step in and prosecute the mothers who submitted their helpless babies to his needle.—*George A. Birmingham in Pall Mall Gazette.*

Today's Advertisements.

LOST.

SILVER BUCKLE attached to coloured Belt. Peak Road. Reward, if delivered at the GERMAN CONSULATE. Hongkong, 7th January, 1909. [69]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "FOOKSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on-board after 4 P.M. the 9th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, 7th January, 1909. [66]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th of January, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th of January, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 18th of January, 1909, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD. MELCHERS & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 7th January, 1909. [5]

PLAQUE DISINFECTION.

The question of plague disinfection, especially in India, is one of the most important. Recent experiments in India, conducted by Captain T. H. Glover, I.M.S., and reported officially by Captain W. Glen-Liston to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, help towards a better understanding of the subject, but cannot be said to settle the matter. Many of the observations of to-day take for granted that plague is communicated to man from rats by means of rat fleas, and that the disease is seldom, if ever, except by accident, transmitted directly from sick persons to healthy individuals. It is further regarded that contact with excreta of sick animals is rarely the means by which the disease is acquired, for excreta, even if they contain bacilli, are, as a rule, harmless. The unreserved acceptance of these axioms is scarcely justified from the evidence to hand. The experiments of the plague Research Commission have not carried conviction to the extent that nothing further can be said. That rat fleas are the sole channel of infection is, perhaps unfortunately, not universally believed, nor is the harmlessness of the excreta of plague-infected men or animals established. Plague in man has developed and spread when neither rats nor fleas were found infected; this has been shown again and again, not as the result of opinion or of slovenly-conducted investigation, but under strict inquiry made by experts of undoubted standing.

It is impossible, with the conflicting opinions of so many capable observers, for the interested bystander to arrive at a final conclusion. If the destruction of rats and their fleas is the only means of arresting plague, seeing that, in the opinion of many, in them alone can plague bacilli live, then all disinfection is merely indirect or useless. A pulicide, such as kerosene oil emulsion, by killing the fleas, would, on this assumption, be all that is required. We are afraid the matter is not so simple.

Do the plague bacilli so readily succumb to many observers would wish us to believe? They show wonderful evidence of vitality considering the disinclination the rat flea has to attack man. The bacillus has to pass through three animals, from the rat to flea, from flea to man. Any hitch in this channel of transmission would mean either the speedy disappearance of plague, or does it indicate the existence of the plague bacillus in media other than living animals? It is a fact that the excreta of plague-infected animals do contain plague bacilli, but in the opinion of many they are harmless, for in a short time "natural" disinfection is accomplished either by exposure of the plague bacilli to desiccation, or, in moist conditions, is brought about by the development and multiplication of saprophytic bacteria which are inimical to the existence of plague bacilli. Should "natural" disinfection fail, what then? We are not in a position to discount the advantages, say, the absolute necessity, of using disinfectants; we cannot be content with pulicides alone as a means of eliminating plague, nor can we rely on so-called "natural" disinfection. A mixture of equal parts of petrol and cylline constitutes a reliable pulicide and bactericide, and has been proved experimentally and practically of the highest efficiency, and to neglect the free use of this compound in outbreaks of plague lays those in charge of municipal sanitation open to severe criticism, if not to condemnation.—*Journal of Tropical Medicine.*

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility in our Firm of our late Mr. CARL GEORG RICHARD BRODERSEN ceased upon his death, which took place at Shanghai on the 2nd October last.

Mr. HANS AUGUST SIEBS and Mr. EUGEN SIEBERT have this day been admitted as partners in our firm.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Shanghai, Hongkong & China, 1st January, 1909. [53]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. PERCY TESTER has been appointed LOCAL MANAGER of the above Company's HONGKONG BRANCH from this date.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS, Manager for China. Shanghai, 1st January, 1909. [54]

NOTICE.

MR. ERNST ARNDT, having retired from our employment, ceases to sign our firm per procurator from this date.

ARNHOLD KARBURG & CO. Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [55]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and

EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHAW, TOMES & CO. Agents. Hongkong, 1st Jan. 1909. [56]

Intimations.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cables of COLD STORAGE available at KAIT PO. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager. Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [45]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park.

The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members. Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from THE ORGANISING SECRETARY, 84, Piccadilly, W.

London, 19th August, 1908. [766]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,350,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHAW, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [54]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum. WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional 3s. 6d. per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, 100 cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.) There will be an rebate to Missionary Subscribers as hereafter.

By Order, THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908. [44]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADCOCK & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial-Intelligence" page 3.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	Interim of 4s for first half year @ ex	5 1/2	\$140 1/2 and 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,000	\$10,000	5s (London 5/6) for 1903	7 1/2	\$195 sellers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2	\$195 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£1,500,000	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2	Tls. 104 buyers
Canton Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$2,506,011	Final of 15/- making 45/- for 1906 and	5 1/2	\$185 sales
Yantai Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$591,763	\$1 and bonus 5/- for 1906	8 1/2	\$175 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	6,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$372,431	\$4 and bonus 2/- for 1906	7 1/2	\$106
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$428,027	\$17 for 1906	8 1/2	\$125 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	7 1/2	\$74
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	NIL	\$1 for year ending 30.4.1908	7 1/2	\$33
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000	\$17,755	\$1 for first half-year ending 30.6.08	8 1/2	\$89 1/2 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	50,000	£5	£5	£1,500,000	£13,755	£6 for 1907 on Preference shares only @	5 1/2	£37
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	50,000	£5	£5	£1,500,000	£13,755	£6 for 1907 on Preference shares only @	5 1/2	£37
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14,510	Interim of Tls. 1/- for account 1908	7 1/2	Tls. 47 1/2 buyers
"Shanghai" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,500,000	£61,817	Final of 1/- making 5/- for 1907 and in	6 1/2	Tls. 45 1/2 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,500,000	\$98	Interim of 1/- (No. 10) for a/c 1908	4 1/2	\$24
Taka Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 2/- making Tls. 5/- for 1907	11 1/2	Tls. 45
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$179,371	8 for year ending 31.12.06	11 1/2	\$112 1/2 sellers
Ling-Sing Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$135,151	11 1/2 for year ending 31.12.06	11 1/2	\$112 1/2 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	£1	£1	£1,500,000	£1,000,000	11 1/2 for year ending 31.12.06	11 1/2	Tls. 90 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engine and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	£1,500,000	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end-	7 1/2	Tls. 17 1/2 buyers
Rio Australasian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£1,500,000	£4,271	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 1/2	38	\$8
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$3,726	11 1/2 for year ending 31.12.06	11 1/2	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$3,556	Final of 1/4 making 5/8 for 1907	7 1/2	\$45 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$384,847	Interim of 5/- for account 1907	8 1/2	\$90 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	£1	£1	£1,500,000	Tls. 83,742	Interim of Tls. 1/- for 6 months ending	6 1/2	Tls. 77 1/2 sa. exd.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	35,000	£1	£1	£1,500,000	Tls. 22,626	Interim of Tls. 4/- for account 1908	6 1/2	Tls. 140
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Dr. Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 1/2	Tls. 100 1/2
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$1,200	11 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	11 1/2	\$14 1/2 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,121	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000	\$6,178	11 1/2 for 1906	11 1/2	\$15 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$14,639	Interim of 5/- for account 1908	7 1/2	\$15 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$10,915	Interim of 5/8 for account 1908	7 1/2	\$15 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$4,531	10 cents for 1907	5 1/2	\$15 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	1653	11 1/2 for 1907	5 1/2	\$15 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,500,000	Tls. 107,577	Interim of Tls. 1/- for account 1908	7 1/2	Tls. 120 sellers
Wai Ping Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$1,541	Interim of 5/- for account 1908	9 1/2	\$46
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year end 31.10.19 8	6 1/2	Tls. 76 buyers
South China Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$9,553	10 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2	19 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 5,372	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.6.08 (8 1/2)	11 1/2	Tls. 67 1/2
Luen-chow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 6,308	Tls. 8 for 1906	11 1/2	Tls. 73 sellers
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	11 1/2	Tls. 285 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£648	11 1/2 p/c share for 1907 = \$1.037	12 1/2	\$18 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,500,000	NIL	11 1/2 or 1907	12 1/2	\$11
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	61,138	10 cents for year ended 28.2.06	11 1/2	\$5 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited (Special shares)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	61,138	10 cents for 1907	8 1/2	\$19 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$13,598	11 1/2 for year ending 31.7.08	11 1/2	\$22 1/2
Daily Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,500,000	\$48	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	8 1/2	\$12 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$15,078	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 1/2	\$12 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$251	11 1/2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 1/2	\$12 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$1,500,000	\$18,957	11 1/2 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2	\$12 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$9,321	Interim of 5/- for account 1903	8 1/2	\$12 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$4,578	Interim of 5/- for account 1908	8 1/2	\$12 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$8,191	(1/4 Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of	5 1/2	Tls. 800 buyers
Mitsubishi Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. (Shanghai)	25,000	£1	£1	£1,500,000	Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10 making 50 to date	5 1/2	\$14
Pak Tinway Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$7,471	10 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on	6 1/2	\$14
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	NIL	\$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	4 1/2	\$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2	Tls. 120 buyers
Shanghai-Samatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,800	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 1/2	Tls. 123 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,310	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 58,823	Final of 27/6 making 12/6 for 1907	11 1/2	Tls. 437 1/2
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$56,22	None	11 1/2	\$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	1236	40 cents for year ending 31.5. 8	8 1/2	\$5
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,203	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.4.07	5 1/2	Tls. 94 buyers
United Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 4,000	\$111	10 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and 10 p/c on	6 1/2	\$15 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$20	\$20	\$1,500,000	\$1,360	100 p/c on 100 shares for yr. end, 31.5.07	6 1/2	\$15 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$6,428	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6 1/2	\$15 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$3-95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the	11 1/2	\$15

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE—

Auctions.

AUCTION SALE

PURE IRISH HOUSEHOLD LINENS, LACE AND TAPESTRY CURTAINS, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH are favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 16th JANUARY, 1909, commencing at 11 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and from 2.30 P.M. at their

SALES ROOMS,

A Fine Collection of

HIGH CLASS IRISH GOODS.

COMPRISING—

Pure Irish Hand-embroidered Bedsprad, Gent's Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, Fine White Quilts, Pure Irish Linen Double Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Irish Embroidered Pillow Cases, a Varied Assortment of Underskirts, Walking Skirts, Robes, all Linen Double sized Bed Ticks, Sheets, Flannellette Nightdresses, Dressing Gowns, Aprons, Fine Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Tapestry Table Covers, Irish Linen Doyleys, Muslin and Embroidered Cushion Covers, Five o'clock Tea Cloths, Toilet Sets, Tea Cosy, Travelling Bags, Children's Clothes and Overcoats, Lace Curtains, Tapestry Curtains, &c., &c.

A Small Quantity of "Witney" Blankets and Suit Lengths.

The above Goods will be on view from Thursday, 14th January, p.m.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

FRIDAY & SATURDAY,

the 8th and 9th January, 1909, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising—

SILK-EMBROIDERED WALL HANGINGS, BED COVERS, KIMONOS, TABLE COVERS, SCREENS, VASES, JAPANESE WATER COLOURS, CARVED IVORY FIGURES, NETSUKES, BRONZE, BRASS, VASES, BOWLS and FIGURES, TORTOISE-SHELL ORNAMENTS, KIN-KOSAN SATSUMA VASES, TEA SETS, MAKUDZU and KOGO VASES and TEA SETS, KAGA and NAGOYA TEA SETS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

Intimations.

PHILATELIC NOVELTY.

suitable for

PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Containing:

All Asiatic Stamps: 4,000 for \$5.00
3,000 " 7.00
2,000 " 5.00
1,000 " 3.00
500 " 1.00

All Chinese Stamps: 4,000 for \$4.50
3,000 " 7.00
2,000 " 5.00
1,000 " 3.00
500 " 1.00

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit every body.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGERS, RAPHAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS and RELIEF SCRAPES.

MANILA CIGARS and CIGARETTES, &c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

GRACE & CO.,

No. 27, Des Vaux Road.

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VELS

IN

VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN

WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEL-

INGS, VOILES &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast

Port orders carefully executed.

HONGKONG, 6th January, 1909.

Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra cars at 8.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 12.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Wongmoo, 21st Jan., 1909.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND